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villian plane carrying defenseless men, women, and children. By this action the Soviets have once more shown themselves to be contemptuous of not only international law, but of all standards of civilized behavior. The Soviet disregard for human life and human rights displayed yet again in this incident has been made manifest for all the world to see.

This horrifying tragedy claimed the lives of 269 people, including a distinguished Member of this Congress, and it must not be forgotten.

Today I am inaugurating a series of 269 1-minute speeches which will memorialize each of the individuals whose lives were snuffed out in the barbarous attack, and which will call on the Soviets—in the name of simple justice—to partially rectify the wrong that has been done by giving life and freedom to one of thousands of Soviet subjects—each as innocent as the KAL-007 flight victims—currently occupying Soviet prisons, hard-labor camps, and psychiatric hospitals.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by eulogizing our fallen colleague, the Honorable Larry McDonald, who was unceasing in his efforts to bring into the light of day the hidden machinations of the Soviets throughout the world. He had the courage of his convictions, the willingness to speak out, any time and any where, in order to raise the consciousness of all his fellow Americans regarding Soviet actions and the dangers posed by the Communist threat throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, we realize, of course, that there is nothing we or the Soviets can do to bring back the lives of the KAL-007 victims. However, we can, we must, and we will ask the Soviets to give new life and freedom to others as a reparation for this heinous crime against humanity. Specifically, we call upon the Soviet Union, in reparation for the life of Larry McDonald, to release another man of conscience; a champion of freedom and justice, Andrei Sakharov.

HELP THE POULTRY INDUSTRY: SUPPORT H.R. 3231

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, President Carter's 1980 grain embargo of the Soviet Union is regularly decried because of its deleterious impact upon the grain producers of America. We forget, however, that the grain embargo hurt more than just the grain producers of our Nation.

According to the Poultry and Egg Institute of America, the last Soviet embargo cost poultry producers an order for 65,000 metric tons of chicken. They received no compensation for their losses.

When the United States imposed controls on the export of soybeans due

to domestic shortage considerations in the early 1970's, the Japanese responded by encouraging the development of Brazil as a major producer of soybeans. Increased chicken production in Brazil naturally followed. According to the president of the Poultry and Egg Institute of America, "a major cause of our losing export markets is Brazil's practice of subsidizing poultry," another offshoot of our ill-considered and ineffectual export controls.

This year, Congress will have an opportunity to review the laws which allow the imposition of export controls upon agricultural commodities and all other goods and technologies. When H.R. 3231, the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1983 comes to the floor in the coming weeks, I hope that all Members will review it closely and give their strong support to its necessary reforms to our Nation's export control policies.

COAL SLURRY PIPELINE RED HERRINGS

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, after so many years of debate on the coal slurry issue it was disappointing to read in the Washington Post this morning the wornout, discredited claim that this issue has gone to Congress because it is impossible to build a pipeline very far without having to cross a railroad right-of-way and the railroads generally refuse to allow it.

For the umpteenth time, Mr. Speaker, let us say once again that those of us who oppose this special interest legislation has said we will support legislation giving coal slurry lines limited, limited right of Federal eminent domain over railroad tracks. But when we have offered this time and time again it has been declined, proving, exposing that this issue of not being able to cross railroad tracks is the only issue is simply a red herring.

This is an enormously complex issue that goes far beyond that simple red herring. Given the awesome power of Federal eminent domain to private coal slurry lines is anticompetitive and should be defeated.

COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF KAL 007

(Mr. NIELSON of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NIELSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, each of us has risen to his or her feet in the memory of our respected colleague, Larry McDonald; the premature ending of his life represents a tragic waste. I knew him, I respected him, and I will miss him deeply. As much as I have been personally touched by his death, I cannot help

but think about the 268 others aboard that Korean airliner. Those innocent people whose lives were ended suddenly and without reason 35,000 feet above the cold cruelty of a vast ocean. I think of the 8-month-old boy on his way to see his father for the first time; the young businesswoman on her way to her first job; the young father of two who had turned down the chance to catch an earlier flight so he could spend a few extra hours with his loved ones.

Because of the inhumane disregard of the Soviet Government, all of these were brutally murdered in a devastating missile blast. For Larry McDonald, and for the 268 others, I pray we will have the courage to stand firm, and take whatever steps are needed to get adequate recompense.

□ 1240

OUR MARINES SHOULD BE ABLE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES IN LEBANON

(Mr. LEWIS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would have preferred the establishment of a multinational, peacekeeping force under the auspices of the United Nations in Lebanon. But since it appears the decision for us to maintain a presence there is inevitable, it is important that we make our resolve in Lebanon crystal clear to all nations.

Since that commitment cannot be successful if tied to a capricious timetable, we should not bind ourselves to time constraints if the purpose of our mission in Lebanon is to keep the peace or to be a forthright symbol of legitimacy for the Lebanese Government.

And while our marines remain in Lebanon they should have the absolute freedom to defend themselves.

Their presence there is not to fight but if their positions are fired upon then our marines should use any means to protect and defend their positions and their lives with utmost dispatch.

THE CHADHA RESPONSE BILL FOR FEDERAL REGULATIONS

(Mr. LOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am being joined by a group of my Republican leadership colleagues in the House in introducing the "Regulatory Oversight and Control Act of 1983" as a response to the recent Supreme Court decisions holding the legislative veto device unconstitutional.

Our bill offers a four-pronged approach to retaining congressional control over the Federal regulation-making process. First, the bill calls for

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The unemployment rate is 9.5 percent. Many of these unemployed are American women—single, divorced, widowed or separated—whose husbands earn less than \$15,000 per year. The feminization of poverty continues to grow and if we do not reverse this trend by the year 2000, almost all of those in poverty will be women.

H.R. 1036 addresses this important need by providing employment opportunities for both men and women through jobs which will help the community and make these unemployed members of our society productive once more.

Unemployment brings personal misery and adds to our deficit as the unemployed seek sustenance programs for their economic survival. H.R. 1036 is a good bill that deserves our support.

MARINES INVOLVED IN INTERNECINE WARFARE IN LEBANON

(Mr. MARKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Marines have become involved in internecine warfare among religious factions in Lebanon. American forces have taken casualties and have become involved in combat. Yesterday, a new level of involvement was reached when U.S. naval ships engaged in shore bombardment in support of the Lebanese Government.

Clearly, our Marines no longer form a part of a peacekeeping force. They are becoming involved in an age-old conflict among Lebanese factions. While the nature and mission of the forces we have deployed in Lebanon have changed, the administration has refused to recognize that we are now involved in hostilities and that the War Powers Act should now be in effect.

□ 1230

This is not a dispute over whether catsup is a vegetable. The President is saying that the American Marines killed in combat were not involved in hostilities. This is just not true.

Regardless of the advisability of committing U.S. troops in this situation, one fact stands clear: The President should not be allowed to make such a commitment unilaterally and the Congress must not allow him to defy the law.

The War Powers Act must be invoked if we are indeed a nation of laws.

THE HOUSE MUST PASS THE COMMUNITY RENEWAL EMPLOYMENT ACT

(Mr. SEIBERLING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R.

1036, the Community Renewal Employment Act that we are taking up later today.

Since the Reagan recession began, millions of American workers have joined the ranks of the officially unemployed. In my own State of Ohio, the unemployment rate is 10.8 percent, third highest in the Nation. Officially, 564,000 Ohioans are out of work. But official unemployment statistics do not tell the whole story. According to Ohio Gov. Richard Celeste, more than 800,000 Ohioans are without jobs. More than 250,000 of them have simply given up hope of ever finding a job. They are the statistically invisible unemployed, and they are no longer calculated in any official employment figures.

At hearings last week on unemployment compensation, worker after worker testified about the frustrations and deprivations caused by unemployment. These are people who are facing the prospects of losing everything—their homes, their personal property, and their self-esteem. These unemployed workers also were resoundingly clear on one point—they would rather work than receive unemployment benefits.

Yet during most of this recession, the Federal Government has had no authority to respond to the unemployment crisis by creating jobs. The Reagan budget act of 1981 eliminated the only countercyclical jobs program then in existence. Congress has responded to this crisis by enacting the Job Training Partnership Act, and by approving the emergency supplemental appropriations bill, which included funds for short-term jobs creation.

But we need to do more, Mr. Speaker. The Community Renewal Employment Act, of which I am a cosponsor, will provide a shot in the arm to efforts to create meaningful short-term unemployment to the chronically jobless. H.R. 1036 will target funds toward those areas with higher than average employment rates, and will provide jobs to individuals with a demonstrated inability to secure unsubsidized employment. This is not a make-work bill. The jobs created will directly benefit communities, since eligible activities will include road repair, water systems repair, mass transit system development, and health care and emergency shelter programs.

Mr. Speaker, America's unemployed do not want handouts. They want jobs. And H.R. 1036 is a vital step in the right direction. I urge my colleagues to vote for passage.

LET'S HEAR IT FOR CHARLES LICHENSTEIN

(Mr. BROOMFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, let me offer my personal praise of the U.S. Representative to the U.N.,

Charles M. Lichenstein. I appreciate the frank comments he made about the United Nations yesterday when he told the Soviets that if their delegate, or any other member, wished to propose that the United Nations get out of the United States, that the United States would put no impediment in their way.

Since the Korean war, the United Nations has had a spotty record in preventing or controlling the outbreak of wars around the globe. U.N. spending alone has risen over 80 percent in 5 years. This has meant a rise in the U.S. contribution from \$99 million in 1977 to over \$171 million in 1983.

Mr. Lichenstein's comments reflect the frustration of myself and many Americans when we think of the U.N.'s costs, its lack of effectiveness, and its basic orientation. With this in mind, I say to the United Nations, shape up or ship out.

Ambassador Lichenstein, I am sure that many Members of Congress agree with what you said and many of us would be happy to join you at the dock to wave a "fond farewell."

RELOCATING THE U.N.

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, by now, we have all grown quite used to the preposterous charges that the Soviet Union has leveled against America in an attempt to cover up their despicable downing of Korean flight 007. But there is one charge that deserves an answer—the charge that America has failed to fulfill our obligations as host country for the United Nations.

For once, Mr. Speaker, I agree with the Russians. I join with Charles Lichenstein, one of our Representatives to the United Nations, in extending a cordial invitation to Ambassador Gromyko and his Third World colleagues, clones and stooges, to relocate the United Nation someplace that better reflects their customs, and their craven political style. Afghanistan, perhaps.

As hosts for the United Nations, the American taxpayer will shell out \$389 million next year. That is a lot of money to pay to be alternately harangued, insulted and double-crossed by some of the rudest guests since the Redcoats put their boots up on Dolly Madison's furniture.

EULOGY TO VICTIMS OF KAL 007

(Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the entire world has echoed with shock and outrage in the wake of the shooting down by the Soviets of a ci-

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internal agency regulatory improvements, including cost-benefit analyses for major rules and their alternatives, a requirement that agencies choose the most cost-effective alternative unless another is mandated by law, and a sunset date of not more than 10 years for all major rules, including existing major rules.

Second, our legislation requires submission of most rules of general applicability to the Congress for a 90-day period. Major rules must be approved by the enactment of a joint resolution, while other rules could be disapproved by enactment of a joint resolution. In both instances, this meets the Chadha requirement of Presidential involvement in the process.

Third, our bill amends House rules to provide for a more rational and accountable oversight process. And finally, we permit the offering of limitation amendments to appropriations bills during the initial amendment stage for those regulations for which a resolution of disapproval has not been considered by the House or has not been enacted during the specified review period.

Mr Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join as cosponsors in this effort to retain congressional control over the lawmaking authority we delegate to the regulatory bureaucrats.

JOBS NEEDED NOW

(Mr. GONZALEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, since 1980, unemployment has increased by leaps and bounds—today, the number of unemployed is 50 percent greater than it was then. And that is not all; the number of people forced into part-time work has also increased, by almost 50 percent. And that is not all; the real wages of American workers are not improving at all. Yet a great economic recovery is being trumpeted. Where is that recovery, when long-term unemployment is twice as high today as it was 2½ years ago?

Millions of American—at least 11 million—are looking for work and not finding it.

There is a great and burgeoning need for jobs, and jobs now.

That is why we need a jobs bill. That is why the House must enact H.R. 1036, the Community Renewal Employment Act. It is not all that is needed, but it is at least a step in the right direction.

Through this bill, communities will be able to make urgently needed repairs and investments in their basic capital structures—schools, roads, parks, and all manner of other public facilities. We have hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of needed public works.

These are investments that must be made, cannot be avoided.

We have millions of people desperate for work.

What could make more sense than to put people who need jobs to work on jobs that need to be done? With all the need we have for improving this Nation's worn-out, worn-down public facilities, why not get the job done? Nothing could be more sensible or practical than the Community Renewal Employment Act, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

If we can afford to spend better than \$9 billion a year on military space ventures, surely we can afford to spend one-third that amount to put safe streets under our cars, to put sound walls in our schools, and to make our communities decent places in which to live.

WHY, I ASK, ARE WE THERE?

(Mr. PAUL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the parents of marines killed and wounded in Lebanon are asking: Why are we there? What is our goal? Where is the enthusiasm for the mission? What is our role?

Americans will support, and fight and rally together when the objectives are clear. They will grow discontented and divided if our goals are vague and untenable.

Now is the time to decide what the purpose for our Middle East involvement is. If we wait a day longer, we will become deeply mired in a conflict from which we cannot escape.

It has been said that we are a peace-keeping force and yet there is less peace now than when we went into Lebanon. We did not go in to fight and yet we fire our weapons daily to protect our marines. But if our marines were not there, there would be no reason to participate in the killing—nor have our own marines killed and wounded.

Last year, we rescend the PLO at great risk and expense. Today, those same PLO members are firing at our marines.

Some have said that our marines feel good about their mission in Lebanon. But Alexander Ortega, in his last letter home before being killed, said: "I never knew how much I love America. I want to come home." Soon after he wrote that letter, he came home—in a box. And for what?

No—there is no peace, yet we are told there is no war. If there is no war, then victory can never be the goal.

It makes no sense. It is time we admit it and come home before a lot more marines come home as Alexander Ortega did.

It would be a serious mistake for Congress to give approval for our troops to occupy Lebanon for an additional 18 months. Our involvement in Lebanon serves to escalate the war, jeopardizes our national security, and detracts from our ability to provide for a true defense of America. It is time to come home.

PERMISSION FOR TASK FORCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND WOMEN OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING TO SIT ON THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1983

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Task Force on Social Security and Women of the Select Committee on Aging be permitted to sit on Thursday morning, September 22.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOAKLEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken today after debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

DELAYING PAY-CUT FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3871) to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 to provide that the figure used in determining hourly rates of pay for Federal employees not be changed before the comparability adjustment in the rates of pay for such employees has been made for fiscal year 1984.

The clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3871

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 310(b) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, paragraph (1) shall not be effective with respect to pay periods beginning before the effective date of any increase under section 5305 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule and the rates of pay under the other statutory pay systems for fiscal year 1984."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall be effective as of October 1, 1983.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ford) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANNEMEYER) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ford).